

LOGAN, THE METROPOLIS OF NORTHERN UTAH.

Property is the only watchword in the beautiful county of Cache, the northernmost county of Utah. This fertile, well watered valley was never more favored than during this splendid year of 1901. True, there have been larger wheat crops in our history, but our people have been favored to such a generous degree by the works of man that they are rejoicing beyond measure at the good times that are upon us.

Briefly speaking, there are 20,000 people in Cache, and not one who is able to work has wanted employment during the past season. It is sometimes a source of gratification to the average Cache citizen to see calmly downed and estimate the stream of wealth which nature and humanity pour into the laps of that 20,000 persons. One source of income is our three great colleges which distribute, directly and indirectly, \$175,000 per annum, all of which comes from outside of the county. No less than two million bushels of wheat are raised annually, which at 50 cents per bushel, yields a clean million dollars. This year 25,000 tons of sugar beets were produced, adding another \$107,500 to the list. The sugar factory cost \$500,000, with all trucks, equipment, etc., almost half of which was paid out for labor and material in this valley. The new front building of the Agricultural college is well under way, and will cost when completed \$50,000. Three blocks of cement paving have been laid in Logan during the fall at a cost of \$10,000, and a large number of fine business blocks and residences have been erected this season, a list of which appears elsewhere. The creameries of Cache county distribute no less than \$200,000, and the income to our people from cattle, horse, hog, fruit, sheep, vegetable, lumber, brick, lime, and many other kindred interests, is enormous.

MUNICIPAL PROGRESS.

Logan is rapidly putting on metropolitan airs. Four blocks of the very best cement sidewalk were laid during the present autumn, and five blocks are projected in the early spring. The city council has also arranged to begin the erection of a fine new city hall, costing \$7,000, plans for which have already been approved. It is expected that the contract will be let within the next few weeks.

Among the handsome business blocks erected this year are: William Edwards, two-story brick furniture store; John A. Hendrickson, two-story brick store; Campbell & Morrell's two-story brick store; and Zeph Thomas' two-story brick business block.

Logan is as usual well to the fore in musical affairs. We still have the famous Logan tabernacle choir under the direction of Prof. Alex. Lewis, whose divine melodies have delighted the people of Cache for thirty years. Professor George W. Thatcher is rapidly raising the musical tone of the generation to a high plane, and the gentleman also presented two operas in a vastly creditable manner this year.

MINING INTERESTS.

An effort is at last being made to open up a coal mine in the county. A company has been organized, comprising W. C. Parkinson, I. C. Thoreson,

Robert Baxter, Jr., and others, and the county, several hundred dollars have already been subscribed. It is proposed to raise \$2,500, purchase a boring machine and sink shafts in various parts of the valley until the water is found. The croppings near Wellsville, Clarkston and other localities are favorable to the project. John R. Edwards still has a small force of men working all of his property near Panguitch, and P. A. Nielson has never lost faith in his claim in Blacksmith Fork canyon. Messrs. Squires of Logan and Hyrum recently made a promising discovery in their mine near the latter place, and Hans Jensen of Hyde Park is pushing operations on his Green canyon property.

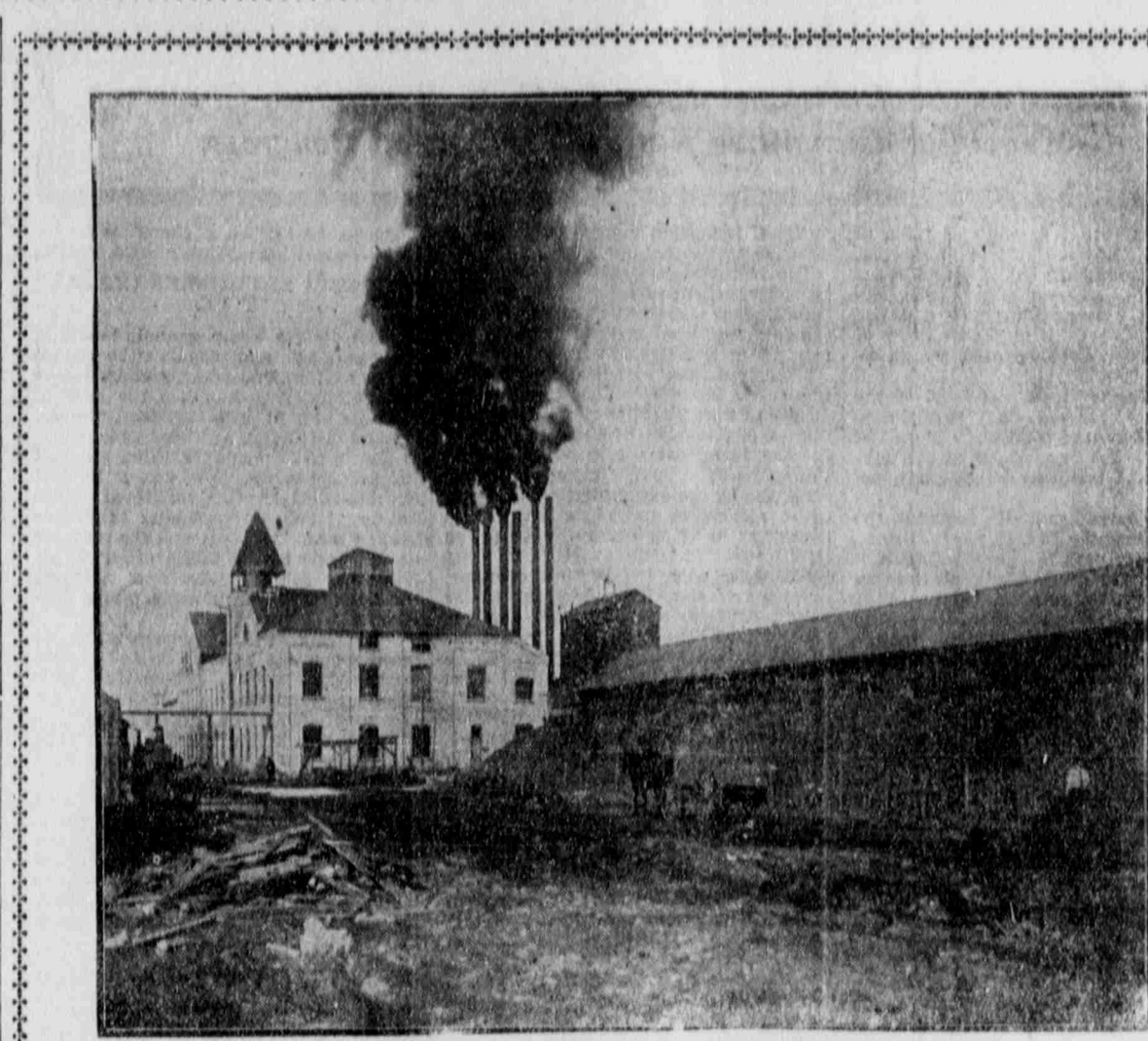
THE HERCULES POWER COMPANY.

In the Hercules company is shown what power can be produced from the streams surrounding Logan. This company has run a flume, built mostly of Oregon pine, and 12,000 feet long, from a point five miles above the city to a cliff from which is obtained an almost perpendicular fall of two hundred and twelve feet. A cross section of the water's actual fall is about 30 feet, and as the mean velocity of the water is 12 feet a second, there is a flow of about 300 second-feet, or 25,500 pounds. This water yet and in actual power transmission, theoretically. But as the flume is not fully taxed to its capacity and the wheels work at about 55 per cent efficiency, the actual power will not exceed 1,000 horsepower. The water is conveyed to twin plants of James Trefel water wheels by two four-foot steel pipes, about four hundred feet long.

The power house is built on the former bed of the Logan river, which was turned from its course that might be accomplished. The building is of brick and unpretentious except for the river on the other, beautiful lawns and shrubbery are planted. Near the center is a rustic electric fountain which discharges a spray, through the center of which the dairy and fruit interests of the valley shoot a stream sixty feet high. Strong electric lights are turned on the falling water that transform them into a shower of falling gold. Leading across the fall-race is a rustic bridge, over which one comes immediately upon a beautiful club house costing in all upwards of \$10,000, which is the home of the station superintendent and employees.

But the plant itself is as interesting scientifically as the grounds are artistically, which is verified in the fact alone that it forms part of the longest transmission line in the world. This line runs from here via Salt Lake City, Mercur and Eureka to Provo, where another plant is built that will run in connection with this one, the entire line over two hundred miles long. The plant here is fitted with the most modern General Electric company machinery, and is installed for 3,000 K. W., or about 4,000 horsepower. The generating pressure or voltage is 1,150 volts, which is transformed to 40,000 volts, the line pressure, the highest ever used in the United States for transmission. The wire used to carry this electricity at such an immense pressure will be of aluminum and one-half inch in diameter, which will carry at a loss of not more than 4 per cent, 100,000 amperes and \$3 gold to the ton. This flume runs directly towards the big vein and it is reasonably certain that where the two intersect high grade ore in commercial quantity will be found. It is estimated that another 60 feet will tap the main vein when a stampede to the district may be expected, as the surrounding country for miles is heavily mineralized, the country rock is mostly blue and dolomite lime, shale, and porphyry, being splattered with lead and copper. This mineral belt, which is situated near the head of Logan canyon, not far from the Idaho and Utah line, offers wonderful opportunities for the practical miner and investor. Timber and water are plentiful.

AMAZON MINING PROPERTY.
At the Amazon Mining company's properties, of which Mr. H. C. Hansen of Logan is the manager, active development has been prosecuted during the entire season and is still going on, and a splendid showing has been made, much to the encouragement of the



THE LOGAN SUGAR FACTORY.

stockholders and credit to the untiring efforts of its promoters, who are confident they have the making of a great copper mine. In driving the tunnel towards the main vein, which is a true fissure twenty feet wide at its outcrop, a small cross fissure has been encountered, which has ore running from 35 per cent to 75 per cent copper, 40 to 100 ounces silver and \$3 gold to the ton. This fissure runs directly towards the big vein and it is reasonably certain that where the two intersect high grade ore in commercial quantity will be found. It is estimated that another 60 feet will tap the main vein when a stampede to the district may be expected, as the surrounding country for miles is heavily mineralized, the country rock is mostly blue and dolomite lime, shale, and porphyry, being splattered with lead and copper. This mineral belt, which is situated near the head of Logan canyon, not far from the Idaho and Utah line, offers wonderful opportunities for the practical miner and investor. Timber and water are plentiful.

CREAMERIES.
The creameries of Cache county are among its greatest financial resources. There are nine of them as follows: One each at Wellsville, Millville, Logan and Hyde Park, owned by Lorenzo Hanson. The Farmers' union at Wellsville, William Wyatt, manager. The McDermid creamery at Paradise, Samuel McDermid, manager. The Cache Valley Dairy company, Richmond, Alma Merrill, manager. The Union at Richmond, C. Z. Harris, manager. The Smithfield, Abram Smith, manager.

The four owned by Mr. Hanson utilize 65,000 pounds of milk daily, which means the production of either 2,300 pounds of butter or 5,000 pounds of cheese daily. The other creameries of the county will show about the same individual yield. In connection with these institutions an extensive business is done in hops, as much of the refuse of the factories makes first-class pig-feed. The butter and cheese produced is of the highest grade and commands high prices the year through.

KNITTING FACTORIES.
Logan has two large knitting factories, owned respectively by John A. Hendrickson and Cardon & Ballard. They employ in the neighborhood of a hundred persons, and their products are sold in almost every state in the West. They are a vast resource to the city, and are rapidly extending their field of trade.

NURSERY, ETC.
Logan also has one of the largest nurseries of the intermountain region, owned by John R. Cardon. He has several tracts of land on which are growing a wilderness of trees and shrubs, which find a ready market in many states.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.
Following are the more important building permits issued in Logan during the present year:

Agricultural college, one large front building, one small building, \$45,000.
Agricultural college, two barns, 12,000.
Joseph Newbold, brick warehouse, 300.
Robert Lafont, 6 room brick, 1,400.
A. B. Brown, room frame, 1,500.
Zeph Thomas, 32 room brick, 25,000.
Josephine Frank, one room frame, 200.
P. O. Hanson, two room brick, 1,500.
J. A. Hendrickson, four room brick, 2,000.
Wm. Edwards, six room brick, 4,000.

Total, \$102,400.

GOOD BUSINESS YEAR.

Taken altogether, the people of Logan have had an extremely gratifying business year. With our soil yielding every agricultural product of the temperate zone, with the facilities we have for raising stock, sheep and horses, with the educational advantages which exist in our midst, there is much cause for congratulation. There was never a more rosy outlook than at present exists to us at the present time.

THE LOGAN SUGAR FACTORY.

One of the finest and up-to-date sugar factories in the United States is the one just established at Logan, Utah. It sprang up as if by magic, almost in a day, and yet from top to bottom it is composed of the most substantial material, steel and stone, with the latest improved machinery. In July the excavating began, and on November 19, the wheels began to turn. The opening was delayed because of the failure to secure steel for the boiler, but nevertheless every effort was made to push the great structure to completion, and amazingly rapid progress was made whenever the supply of material was adequate.

At the head of this great institution stands Hon. David Eccles of Ogden, who owns 46 per cent of the capital stock of \$500,000. Hon. C. W. Nibley, of Logan holds 55 per cent, and Hon. George W. Thatcher, Apostle M. W. Merrill, President W. C. Parkinson, Bishop W. H. Lewis, C. G. Hyde, Judges H. H. Rolapp and Thomas D. Dee, Messrs. William Eccles, H. H. Spencer, Henry Hancey, George Stoddard and many others. David Eccles is president of the company, C. W. Nibley, vice president, H. H. Rolapp, secretary, and Thomas D. Dee, treasurer.

The buildings are almost entirely of native material. The rock is from the Millville quarries and the brick from a

Providence manufacturer's yard. The factory, outlying buildings, and machinery cost \$500,000. From two to three hundred men were employed in their construction and placing during greater portion of the time during the past four months. A spur from the Oregon Short Line railway connects the installation with the outer world. The main sugar factory building is 187x33, two beet sheds, each 500 feet long, and required a million and a quarter brick in building. There are now three beet sheds, each 500 feet long, and they will house 25,000 tons of beets. The warehouse is 145x32 feet, the boiler house 187x33 and the silo 500 feet long. There is also a boarding house containing seventeen rooms, and every convenience and comfort for the factory staff and employees. The institution bears the appearance of a small, but thriving village, and at night the lights are brilliant. It is two miles south of Logan.

An effort was made during the past summer to contract among the farmers of this valley for 25,000 tons of beets. Only about 25,000 tons were secured, and as the factory was delayed, this amount will be amply sufficient for the season's run. The capacity of the plant is from 500 to 600 tons of beets per day of twenty-four hours, and 150 men in shifts of 75 each are required to operate the machinery. The beets on hand and yet to be delivered will keep the plant in full operation until February 1st. They average about ten per cent sugar, thus making the total output of the factory for the present season, 2,500 tons of sugar, or 5,000,000 pounds. The sugar is about the highest grade of excellence and commands a ready sale among local dealers. Orders have been received from many points in the intermountain region. The sum of \$50,000 is being paid out for beets, and \$100,000 will be disbursed for the same purposes during December. The soil of Cache valley is proven to be well adapted to the production of sugar beets, the tubers averaging all the way from ten to thirty tons per acre. With experience, it is believed the farmers can produce an average of from fifteen to forty tons per acre. The contract price for beets is \$4.25 per ton.

An extra effort will be made to induce the farmers of the valley to raise sugar beets next season. The factory is so constructed that by an expenditure of \$100,000, its capacity could be doubled. It would thus be able to grind 50,000 tons in a season, and if the outlook is good next year for that amount of beets, the additional machinery will be placed in position.

"The factory is a great boon to the farming communities of Cache valley, as it distributes vast sums to their inhabitants. It has brought about a new era of prosperity to the people, the benefit of which is felt by every resident. It is a vast credit to the enterprising gentlemen who installed it, and Messrs. Eccles and Nibley, the Missionaries, are to be highly commended for the untiring energy and great confidence which have characterized their actions in this matter. It is a monument to their business sagacity, and forms one more link in the chain of sugar factories which is rapidly placing those gentlemen among the greatest sugar producers of the land."

harvested, but the only complete returns so far received are those of D. V. Berrell. His one acre made the following showing: Forty-one tons, five hundred and eighty-five pounds of beets; purity, 80.2 per cent; per cent of sugar, 14.4; price paid by the factory, \$160. The pulp, 9.32 tons, at 50 cents per ton, \$4.65; five tons of tops sold for sheep feed for \$15, brings the total cash received from the one acre of beets up to \$179.81. This one acre made 11,590 pounds of granulated sugar.

SALOONS TABOOED.

There is a contract in all deeds providing for a forfeiture of title to town lots in Raymond, if the owners permit saloons, gambling houses, or kindred evils to be established thereon.

LOCAL OPTION.

controls the district covering an area of 48 by 300 miles which simply means that no saloon can be established without a two-thirds vote of the citizens in the district.

MARKETS.

The markets for all the products of Alberta are excellent and at prevailing prices soon yield a return that pays for the land, labor and improvements. Bishop Levi Barker, of Magrath, bought 240 acres of land at \$3 an acre and fenced the land with a barbed wire fence and cedar posts; he plowed and cultivated 45 acres of the land and the crop gathered from the 45 acres paid for the land, fencing, cultivation and seed, leaving a net profit after paying all the expenses of the 45 acres of \$7.50. The land that was irrigated during the last year's drought showed the good results that irrigation will accomplish.

Land at Raymond offers the best opportunity to the poor man of any in the great west, placing him where fortune will smile on him, surrounded with the pleasures of moral and social refinement.

Parties interested can obtain further information, printed matter, passenger and freight rates by applying to Taylor Bros., 104 Main street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

RICHARD G. LAMBERT.

To Get Rid of a Troublesome Corn.

First soak it in warm water to soften it, then pare it down as closely as possible without drawing the blood. Rub twice daily with Chamberlain's Pain Balm till it rubs off; rubbing vigorously for five minutes at each application. A corn plaster should be worn for a few days, to protect it from the shoe. As a general remedy for sprains, bruises, lameness and rheumatism, Pain Balm is unequalled. For sale by all druggists.

VANDERBILT'S ORGANIST.

Asheville, N. C.—The installation of F. Flaxington Harker, a celebrated English musician, as organist and choir director of All Souls, George Vanderbilt's \$500,000 church at Baltimore, reveals a secret that was carefully guarded and is the latest step in a church squabble, the end of which may not be yet.

The opponents of Mr. Vanderbilt's efforts to bring a foreign organist here were unable to learn the name of the musician. None of the choir even knew who was the person, though all were aware of the negotiations. The immigration bureau was implored to pre-

vent the importation under the consular laws, but it could not be shown that there was a contract to the matter.

The servants on the \$7,000,000 estate were approached by agents of the government, but they could tell nothing of either the name of the organist or the time of his expected arrival.

Rev. Dr. R. R. Swope, rector of All Souls, paid no heed to the requests for information on the subject.

The attempt has been abandoned to test the standing of the new organist under the law. He succeeds Cyril Florio. It is believed that the Time Factor will be entertained at Baltimore shortly.—Evening Journal.

COUGHS AND COLDS IN CHILDREN.

Recommendation of a Well Known Chicago Physician.

I use and prescribe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for almost all obstinate, contracted coughs, with direct results. I prescribe it to children of all ages. Am glad to recommend it to all in need and seeking relief from whooping coughs and bronchial affections. It is non-narcotic and safe in the hands of the most unprofessional. A universal panacea for all mankind. Mrs. Mary R. Melendy, M. D., Ph. D., Chicago, Ill. This remedy is for sale by all druggists.

LOGAN CITY PROSPERITY.

Has not been so great for forty years. All our industries are thriving, with new aids, our rich lands, abundant water for power and irrigation, moderate climate, enterprising citizens, colleges, creameries and sugar factories, all combining to make Logan, Utah, a place to peer in the Rocky mountain states as a center for homes, education, fruit raising, dairying, sugar beets, cattle, horses, hogs, sheep and general farming. Now is the time for persons desiring to better their condition to come to Cache Valley. Land will advance in price next year. Now is the time to buy. For a short period I offer special bargains in WHEAT LANDS, LUCERN LANDS, MEADOW LANDS, PASTURE LANDS, SUGAR BEET LANDS, HAY AND CATTLE RANCHES. Logan City, UTAH. Write or call at once.

L. R. MARTINEAU,

Logan, Utah.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

In buying Christmas presents for your family and friends you surely cannot be suited without looking over the handsome line of Christmas goods at Owsley & Johnson's. This is the time to select your gifts. Now is the time for wish and you can find just what you wish at their store. Their special sale on watches lasts till Christmas.

MUSICAL LOGAN.

The Harris Music company of Logan, Utah, are the leading music dealers. They ship in carload lots and undersell all competitors. They carry some of the best pianos and organs made, also a large stock of guitars, mandolins, and all kinds of musical instruments.

C. M. Harris, the violinist, stands at the head of this firm. He has studied in Berlin, Germany, under the best teachers in the world.

THE TOWN OF RAYMOND.

Beauties and Advantages of the New Town in Canada Laid Out by Jesse Knight.

Special Correspondence.

Raymond, Alberta, Canada is located on the St. Mary's River railway in Southern Alberta, Canada. The town is named after Uncle Jesse Knight's oldest son, "Ray," as he is familiarly known by his many friends.

Raymond is surrounded by about 100,000 acres of very choice farming land. Jesse Knight was the founder of the town, which is laid out on a liberal scale, the plat containing nine square miles. Reservations dedicated to public use by Mr. Knight and the Canadian Northwest Irrigation company have been made of town lots for cemetery, schools, a theater, market place, an agricultural college, hay market, town hall, library, Y. M. M. I. A. Y. L. M. I. A. and Relief Society, besides a public park of 40 acres; all are laid out beautifully, as well as Church grounds occupying two whole blocks.

Arrangements are now being made to erect a large roller flouring mill and grain elevator in Raymond on the line of the St. Mary's River railway and Mr. Knight has arranged for a nursery of fruit and shade trees that will cover 30 acres of ground.

A commodious school house is now completed, and is heated by hot air. Mr. Knight having donated the means for its erection. The building will be used temporarily for church purposes as well.

The town has a good hotel, a large store, lumber yard, meat market, blacksmith shop and at present has about thirty residences.

Raymond will be made a common railway point with Leathbridge for all points east and west.

Raymond is supplied with water for culinary purposes piped from a pure spring at an expense of upwards of \$10,000. More extended water works are being constructed.

The land in this district is well adapted to the cultivation of grains and roots in fact all kinds of vegetables seem to flourish in an astonishing manner. The yield of grain has been phenomenal, averaging not less than 30 bushels to the acre on newly turned sod land and at times a yield as high as 70 bushels of wheat to the acre has been realized. About 3,600 acres of this desirable land has been plowed by Jesse Knight and Sons, ready to plant grain the coming season and the sugar beets in 1903. The sugar beets have been tested and proven a decided success as the following results from the Utah Sugar company will show.

Utah Sugar Company, General Manager's Office, Lehi, Utah, Nov. 16, 1901.
Mr. C. A. McGrath, Leathbridge, Alberta, Canada:

Dear Sir—The following is a statement of the polarization of the beets sent us, some of which arrived in rather poor condition, being coated with a

heavy mold, nevertheless the contents were not impaired, as the tabulation will show, the most of them being perfectly rich. The purity should not run below 80 per cent, but where such purities go below 80 per cent, it simply proves that the beets have been dried en route.

Number.	Average Wt.	Brix.
1	10.2	21.6
2	10.2	23.2
3	12.6	24.9
4	14.4	21.6
5	13.2	19.9
6	22.0	26.3
7	4.3	27.0
8	12.4	28.2
9	12.6	27.0
10	14.6	28.3
11	9.9	29.1

(Signed)

IRRIGATED LANDS.

The irrigable lands consist of 100,000 acres of level prairie lying below the main canal and principal laterals around the town of Raymond.

The old adage and advice, not to put all the eggs in one basket, applies to farming in Canada as well as elsewhere. The farmer who not only raises wheat, but grows other grains, and has around him his herds of cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry, is as near the achievement of success as it is possible to get. Horses and cattle thrive remarkably well on the prairie farms of western Canada, and in proportion to the number kept there is probably more high-class stock there than in any other part of America. Some most valuable stallions are to be found there, very many of which are direct importations from Europe. Cattle in increasing numbers are to be met with all over the prairie. Almost every class of fine-bred cattle is to be seen, among which may be mentioned Shorthorns, Galloways, Herefords, Jerseys and Holsteins. The export of beef cattle is very large, but owing to the demand in the mining districts of British Columbia and the Yukon there is a splendid home market.

WATER RATES.

Water will be supplied the first two years in such quantities as a settler may require at the rate of \$1 an acre per annum—the settler must then secure permanently, and a water right agreement will be issued to him accordingly. Usually it is not necessary to irrigate grain crops in Canada, although in dry seasons grain crops are improved by the application of irrigation water.

The yield on this newly plowed prairie sod has been astonishing. Potatoes growing like eggs in a nest under the tough buffalo grass sod.

CATTLEMAN'S PARADISE.

The grass covers the whole country, making it a veritable "cattleman's paradise," while all through the hills are natural lakes where stock may obtain water; more fat stock can be seen in this region than in any part of the western states or territories. Large herds of cattle can be run at an expense not to exceed 50 cents a head per annum; cattle and sheep run at a head per year and keep as fat as if grain fed. Upwards of 20,000 head of beef

cattle are sold out of southern Alberta each year. The Canadian laws are as liberal as any in the world. Aliens have equal rights with citizens in acquiring and holding property, and citizenship is not pressed on any man.

Several well known stockmen of Salt Lake City and Provo, Utah, own from 5,000 to 100,000 acres and successfully take care of from 1,000 to 8,000 head of cattle and from 3,000 to 50,000 head of sheep in charge of responsible men whom the owners visit once or twice each year.

CLIMATE.

The climate in southern Alberta may be said without fear of contradiction to be the finest and mildest in southwestern Canada and indeed in the whole of Canada. The winter is very similar to the favored parts of Montana.

The Milk River Ridge is a low range of hills lying to the north of and extending along the Milk River about thirty miles; having a base of about eighteen miles. The Milk River Ridge district is pre-eminently suited for stock-raising purposes. It produces a luxuriant growth of grass, yielding as high as one ton per acre, which carries the stock, retaining its nutritious properties the entire year. The snow is never deep enough to prevent the animals from eating the grass off the ground. Good water in lakes and springs, is to be had in abundance.

Cattle thieving and other acts of vandalism are comparatively rare in the Northwest Territories. The government has had a force known as the Northwest Mounted Police stationed in the country for the past twenty-five years. These "riders of the plains" are located in the small detachments throughout the country, and are constantly patrolling it; thereby rendering lawlessness practically impossible, and earning for themselves a reputation which has become world famous.

HOW TO OBTAIN LANDS.

The Canadian Northwest Irrigation company and the Alberta Railway & Coal company own the principal portions of the Milk River Ridge district, as well as large areas of other choice ranching lands in Southern Alberta. These lands are offered for sale in blocks containing from 10,000 to 100,000 acres. The lands are in the Main area, Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A., are the agents.

IRRIGATED LANDS.

Skirting the Milk River ridge, on the north is the Canadian Northwest Irrigation company's canal system. It consists of over 100 miles of waterways, capable of irrigating 100,000 acres of low-lying land under the ridge. The town of Raymond is centrally located in the above lands and a sugar factory is going to be built adjoining the town by Jesse Knight and Sons.

MARKETS.

There is an unlimited market for fat cattle on the western coast, the great mining districts of British Columbia, which adjoin Alberta to the west, and especially in Europe, at a rate that will abundantly satisfy investors.

Southern Alberta range cattle are looked upon most favorably in the English markets.

TAXES.

There are no taxes of any kind on range stock. A light tax of one and one-fourth cents per acre is levied on lands by the local government, known as "The Local Improvement Tax." It is raised for the purpose of road improvement, prairie-fire guards, and such other purposes as will benefit the district within which the tax is collected. In the towns and settlements there is a school tax. An excellent school system is in force, supported to the extent of about seventy-five per cent of running expenses, by the government.

FUEL.

The country is underlaid with an excellent bituminous coal at a depth varying from seventy-five to 300 feet below the surface of the ground. The coal seams crop out at various points along the river valleys, and coal has been found in the Milk River ridge.

LUMBER.

The average prices of lumber, etc., at Raymond are as follows:

1,000 2.85	No. 2 coast cedar shingles, per 1,000	2.50
1,000 1.00	Tar paper, best, per roll	1.00
1,000 0.75	Building paper, per roll	0.75
1,000 0.75	Lath per 1,000	0.75
1,000 0.13	Cedar posts	0.13

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Stock coming into Canada from the United States is examined at the boundary by a veterinary inspector, and, if found to be free of disease, is admitted upon payment of a duty of 20 per cent, based on a fair value of the stock at the shipping point.

Free entries may be had on from sixteen to thirty-two head of stock, and on wearing apparel, household furniture, agricultural and other implements that have been in the possession of the settler for at least six months before his arrival in Canada.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA, HOW REACHED.

Raymond is the most central point. It has excellent railway facilities, namely:

From all points in Canada, via the Canadian Pacific railway.

From Ogden, Utah, thirty-six hours, via the Oregon Short Line, Great Northern, and the Great Falls & Canadian railways.

From St. Paul, Minn., thirty-six hours, via the Great Northern and Great Falls & Canadian railways.

PRICE OF FARM LANDS.

Farms above the canal can be had for \$2 to \$6 per acre. The irrigated lands for sale consist of 100,000 acres of level prairie lying below the main canal and principal laterals around the town of Raymond; the following extraordinary inducements are offered to settlers who purchase and occupy lands prior to May 1, 1902. The price of irrigated land is \$10 per acre, and the

TERMS OF PAYMENT